HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SEP 24 1941

THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 158. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853. PRICE, D^rs. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, the undersigned has this day assumed the BUSINESS of the COMPANY at this PORT.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM COMSTOCK JR., is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila*, *Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARRINGER & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼ *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £1,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents is taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26, *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1852.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. E. WARDEN is duly authorized to grant POLICIES by the *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels*, on account of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. in the *London and Oriental Transit Insurance Office.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
By their Attornies,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,

THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
[illegible], Esq.,—Merchant, Leith
[illegible]
[illegible]
Graeme Ramsay, Esq., Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
William Thomson, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.
Edinburgh—William Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they are determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.,
Chairman.
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling:*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
[illegible] HAMILTON, *R.N.*
[illegible]
H. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]
CHARLES [illegible], Esq.
LAMBERT POPE, Esq.
CHARLES RANDELL, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £60,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
" LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *Lisbon, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
J. H. LUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £1000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

YKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London, supply of

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, *ex Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of SHEET COPPER consisting of 22, 23, 24 & 32 oz., with sufficient composition NAILS. Apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghae, 4th August, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Waters, Ginger-Beer, Aerated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 24th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, on Sale at the godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE Two Lots of GROUND marked in the British Consulate Plan, respectively No. 101 measuring *6-more, 2-fun*, and No. 103 measuring *11-more, 8-fun, 2-le.*

TERMS,—*Cash or Bills on London.*

If not sold before the 10th proximo, they will then be put up to Public Auction.

Title Deeds with the undersigned to whom application may be made.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 30th July, 1853.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would suggest to the Masters of all American Vessels coming to or going from this Port, the propriety of examining the credentials of the European Pilots, before engaging them, as there have been frequent cases of vessels engaging those who are not competent.

He would inform strangers, that it is the custom for European Pilots, when considered capable, to get the signature of two or three of the Masters of the Vessels Stationed at Woosung, to Certify to their abilities, and this is backed by the signature and Seal of their respective Consuls. All those without such papers, are yet learning the river, and Masters must be aware of the risk they run in engaging them.

There are some 6 or 7 excellent Chinese Pilots, but they exchange and sell their Certificates, so frequently, they are not to be depended upon. They all know the river sufficiently, and two or three, work a ship very well, but as a general thing they are not to be compared to European Pilots, and consequently require watching.

N. BAYLIES,
Agent of Underwriters.

Shanghae, July 26th, 1853.

Shanghae Market Report.

August 5th, 1853.

Since the date of our last Report (23rd A&M) at which period H. E. Sir George Bonham Bart. went in the *Hermes* to Nanking, there has been almost a total cessation from business in COTTON GOODS:—

IMPORTS.

Am. Cotton Goods.—Stocks very large.—Sales of upwards of 10,000 pieces of 40-yard *Drills* at $2.10 *a* 2.20—30-yard *Brown Drills* no sales—prices nominal—*Jeans* very little doing—say about 200 pieces—*Sheetings* nothing reported.

Grey and White Shirtings.—The damaged portions of the cargoes of the vessels which have arrived since, have been sold at Auction and the immediate wants of the small dealers have been fully supplied from this source. *Stocks* in first hands are very heavy and likely to increase, unless the present disturbances be speedily brought to a termination, of which at present there seems not any great probability.

Woollens.—Are totally unsaleable.

Straits Produce.—Nothing doing that we hear of.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Including the "contract chops" we estimate the settlements of *New Congous* at 27 to 30 chops since 1st July.

QUOTATIONS—

Mixed blackish leaf kinds,	13½ *a* 14½ Taels, Duty paid.
Blackish leaf Pekoe sorts,	17 *a* 18 .....
Ningchow & Moning kinds,	13½ *a* 20 .....

There are 45 chops on the market, and when purchases are more readily made, supplies will be freely brought forward.

Greens.—3 to 4,000 packages settled, consisting of 1,000 *Hewy-chow Greens* and the remainder *Shanghai* packed Teas.

QUOTATIONS—

Hyson Skins,	11 *a* 12 Taels, Duty paid.
Twankay,	15 *a* 17 .....
Hyson,	18 *a* 22 .....
Young Hyson,	17 *a* 24 .....
Imperial,	22 *a* 25 .....
Gunpowder,	20 *a* 28 .....

Silk.—A Brisk trade has been done during the past month, but not anything equal to last season, at this time; settlements exceed 8,000 bales to date against 12,409 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Transactions of the present month have been at least to extent of 4,500 bales. We quote—

Tsatlee,	$360 *a* 370
Tapsam,	$310 *a* 320
Thread,	$320 *a* 330
Throw,	$290 *a* 310

Export to date—2,492 Lules.

Opium.—*Malwa.*—Though few sales have been made at Woosung the deliveries to order since the 8th ultimo, have been very heavy and until the 27th the quotations remained steady at from $387 *a* 385 for firm descriptions, on that day $375 was the outside rate, and even at that, large clearances were made in barter. The arrival of the steamer *Lady Mary Wood* on the 2nd inst., coupled with anxiety still manifested to realize, has caused a further decline and to-day's price may be called $350 *a* 360, according to its firmness.

Deliveries are estimated *a* 1,200 chests.

Stock 2,700 chests.

Patna.—Declined shortly after the departure of the *Lady Mary Wood* on the 11th, and then remained stationary until the late arrivals of the *Ernest, Iona, Audax*, and Steamer, almost simultaneously threw a supply upon the market. It has declined daily ever since though clearances have been considerable. To-day's rate $360 *a* 365.

Deliveries 300 chests.

Stock 800 chests.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits nothing doing, and Documentary Bills, 7s. 6d *a* 7s. 1d.—E. I. Co.'s Bills, Rs. 335 per $100.—Drafts on Canton, 15 to 20 per cent discount.

Freights.—To England, £3. to £3. 10s. per ton for Tea, and £4. to £4. 10s. for Silk.

To America,—nothing loading.

Specie.—$127½ per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $180 per 9*t. 7m. 8c.*

Mexican Dollars.—20 per cent discount—nominal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
OF 5,725,000 DOLLARS,
*To be reimbursed with.....*16,586,810 Dollars,
or..... £ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of	40,000 Dollars	60 of	4,000 Dollars
22 „	36,000 „	60 „	2,000 „
24 „	32,000 „	120 „	1,500 „
60 „	8,000 „	180 „	1,000 „
		&c.	&c. &c.

The smallest Prize is 65 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 „	Thirty do. for £20 „
	Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. & C. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26 *Lombard Street*, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shared for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853.

We are sorry to perceive from his issues of the 7th and 12th ultimo, that our contemporary, the *Hongkong Register*, does not profit by our kindly remonstrance against his application of the word humbug to a brother we. In spite of his own extract from the Indian paper censuring those editors who—

"consider it becoming to substitute insult for argument and abuse for reason,"

and to which our contemporary, "said amen with all his heart," he sticks with a kind of bad boyish obstinacy to his accusation: "Yes, you *are*" says he. He must think names vex us, for he then calls us "a mere heathen;" and after recovering breath by an apologetic and spreatory allusion to this, his own use, "such very strong language," he sneers at us as "the professing Christian" with a scorn that is quite withering. Afterward he describes us as a "mouth-piece," and we really began to think he would go the length of calling us—an individual.

We may observe here that the plan we have as editor followed, in the belief that it would prove most satisfactory to our subscribers, has been to seek for contributions on all subjects of interest from those who have had opportunities of learning something about them. Thanks to the kindness of different members of this community we have in the past years been thus enabled to publish accounts of excursions into different little-known parts of this country, accounts of varied literary ability, but all affording both entertainment and instruction as coming from actual observers. We have in like manner been able to furnish translations of important Chinese documents and notices of exclusively Chinese subjects from the pens of Chinese scholars; among which we need only refer to the many extremely valuable and timely contributions of Dr. Medhurst. We know that very competent judges have declared the *North-China Herald* to have thus obtained a value for the public that no other plan could give a foreign journal published in this country. We shall therefore continue to [illegible] our [illegible] editorial course, leaving it to the *Register to* [illegible] and (perhaps) edify his readers with those brilliant discourses on everything and all out of his own head, that usually fill his columns.

The *Registe*[illegible] is evidently alarmed at what he fondly describes as his "serious refutation" of our article, should be considered long. Length is a bugbear to him;—"we should say all we have to say in a column," "perhaps half a column more," "but will endeavour to do it in more reasonable bounds than a column"—these are his expressions: and after a little talk about half a *page*. The censure of "length" in writing has become a mere unreasoning conventionalism; by which we are no more disposed to be scared than by other mere conventionalisms. The best book is but "a long article;" and the question with us is not whether our editorials (adopted or otherwise) are "long" or "short," but whether our subscribers will or will not read them. Now we believe our "long winded articles" on the expedition of the *Hermes* and on the Christianity, position and prospects of the rebels have been, and will be extensively and most attentively read; for we were nearest the scene and, (however inadequate the treatment of it in our columns) the subject itself is one of special personal concernment to large and influential classes, besides being of rare and deep interest to all Christendom. But mere editorial discussions between ourselves and the *Hongkong Register*, rare though they have been and; so far as we are concerned, are likely to be, are *not* of profound interest to any body, and we much doubt that even our habitual readers will follow us thus far in the present article. We shall therefore close by pointing out a—what shall we call it?—a slight instance of controversial frailty on the part of our contemporary. He says—

We had to point out as a small lapse of their practical and spiritual Christianity, that the rebels had undertaken to improve the ten commandments—which charge the "professing Christian," their advocate, thus meets,—

"In the insurgents' version both the seventh and the ninth commandments are made more comprehensive than ours; while the use of opium the peculiar vice of China is forbidden."

Let the "professing Christian" understand that the commandments are not *our* commandments, but the commandments of the Almighty—

The expression in our article was "more comprehensive than in ours" i.e. in our *version**, and *ours* was *not* in italics. But our contemporary wanted to make a damaging hit; he wished to show, with a proper horror, that we had spoken of *our* commandments instead of "the commandments of the Almighty;" and to do this it was necessary to omit the word "*ours*." Alas, poor *Registerd*. It is not by omitting ins or by omissions or suppressions of any kind that victories will be gained in connection with this rebellion. Among other things, the mandarins have been diligently omitting and suppressing for the last ten or twenty years; and we see the result of their system.

* "Our version" meant of course the universally known Old Testament and Prayer Book version. Our readers will remember that the very Highest Authority summed up the Ten Commandments of the Old Testament in *two* "more comprehensive ones."

State Lotteries.—It will be observed in our advertising columns, that the Agent's names to the Great Hessian State Loan, have been changed. This is in consequence of instructions received by the last mail, but no reason for the alteration has been assigned by our Agent. We know nothing of these Loans, further, than such State Loans have existed on the continent for many years past. The names attached to them as Bankers and their general advertisement would have led to exposure, we think; if spurious. But, at the same time, any party purchasing shares must do so entirely at his own risk, as we cannot afford them any further information than the prospectus sets forth, which may be seen by any party interested, at our office.

In to-day's issue will be found 'Minutes of a Public Meeting, held relative to the erection of an Exchange and Central Public Building'—also the Provisional Committee's Report on the subject. We have not space to offer many remarks, and it is not needed, as the Report is very ample; the fact that some of the institutions previously expected to join in the scheme have other intentions or have withdrawn from supporting it, certainly simplifies the design for the others and probably may not weaken the resources calculated on for its support. The prerequisite of a suitable site is the grand difficulty to be overcome, and looking at the great value of all property along the Bund, we are not surprised that it is considered almost insurmountable. This is a fine opportunity for such as have a spare space sufficiently commodious for building site, to immortalise their name, by a present sacrifice of compensation for the sake of the public good; and we think if any such liberal [illegible] found among our [illegible] shou[illegible] think several [illegible] although but few [illegible] the open opposition, [illegible] by investing [illegible] in the [illegible] undertaking, ultimate [illegible] would not be endangered. The grand object must be to get a place of public resort for merchants at all seasons and in all weather. The proposed Exchange would supply the *great want* of our community, and we do hope that ere long a suitable site will be offered.

Its close proximity to the Bund is essential, but the ground required for such a purpose need not take up a very large space; there are two or three such sites along the Bund not yet covered with buildings, which might be made available for such a desirable object, and no stone should be left unturned to secure one of them. In the present state of our relations with this country H. E. the Governor's determination, not to alienate any portion of the Consular ground is probably well considered—for, circumstances may arise ere long, to render it very important to have such a large space clear for public objects: although it does seem hard, that so much ground should long remain so inadequately occupied.

The intelligence brought by the *Saratoga* from Jeddo is of significant import, but may be comprised in small compass. The Commodore had an interview with a high officer appointed by the Emperor, and after sending in his credentials was courteously received. He landed with a numerous suite and having gone through the formalities returned on board his ship.

We understand the letter addressed by the U. S. Government to the Emperor set forth the requisitions made by the American Government, and the Commodore signified his intention of returning to Jeddo at the expiration of six months to receive the Imperial reply. Thus have terminated for the present the negotiations from which all the world was anxiously expecting some grand and definite result. Why the period for a reply should have been delayed for so long a period we have yet to learn.

The Commodore's fleet is said to have returned to Hongkong—but the *Powhatan* and another vessel-of-war—not knowing that the Commodore was on his return, had sailed for Japan.

The walls of Shanghae have been graced recently with another Imperial begging petition, which will be found elsewhere, for assistance from his subjects against the rebels. We hear that the people quite laugh at these exhibitions of weakness on the part of the Tartar dynasty, and say, why does not the Emperor exterminate them, we pay him taxes for protecting our lives and properties and he does nothing. This spirit of independence, is observed as quite remarkable in a people till lately so tractable, humble and even abject, beneath the hoof of their despotic rulers.

We have a few more *Peking Gazettes*, of 9th to 14th of July, detailing the wondrous exploits, on paper, performed by the valorous army of the imperialists. It must be matter of great surprise at home, that such impudent lies can be palmed on the Emperor of once so powerful an empire as that of the Tartars. The fact is, the military mandarins can only keep their command by this infamous system of wholesale lying. Once the truth flashes upon the mind of Hëen-fung, that his power is annihilated and his throne nearly overturned, he must speedily retire to the North to secure, if he can, aid from more vigorous arms and determined bravery, than his imperial troops have exhibited for a long time past.

We have neither time nor space this week, to go into the question of the Letter from a body of the Merchants of Shanghae to H. E. Sir George Bonham, Bart., nor the reply to it from His Excellency. We will only observe that the rebellion Sir George makes so little account of, has daily augmenting evidence to its being A GREAT FACT—and that we find it difficult to reconcile the contradictory advice and comments of our contemporaries of the *Mail* and *Register*, on the merits of the course proposed by our merchants at the present crisis.

In our present number our Tourist brings us to the conclusion of his pleasant trip. The narration is written with that truthfulness and care to explain what was seen and worth seeing and what to avoid, that it will be found a useful guide to any future travellers desirous of tracing the route described. The allusions to the annoyance to tourists, through the general tendency of the Chinese never to lose an opportunity of squeezing, will be very useful to those who will "take a note of it" and profit by others' experience.

[illegible] We very glad Mr. Well[illegible] has addressed [illegible] letter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moved by R. Aspinall Esq., and seconded by J. C. Smith Esq.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

REPORT.

In taking a review of the movement which commenced in September 1852 and has been continued to the present time, having for its object the foundation of a Commercial and Social Institution, which should afford the ready means of organizing for any public purpose the exertions and resources of the foreign residents in Shanghae, as well as provide for their accommodation a place of daily resort by which intercourse would be facilitated and means of public amusement supplied, the Provisional Committee appointed to enquire into the practicability of this purpose have to regret that the result of their investigation has been less successful than they were at first inclined to anticipate. The difficulties in their way will be more particularly referred to hereafter; but they would premise that they are in no manner connected with any supposed want of inclination on the part of the community to co-operate in carrying out their objects. On the contrary they have found the want of such an establishment generally admitted, its advantages recognized by most residents, and some degree of interest excited on its behalf as a valuable addition to the conveniences of this settlement. In further evidence of its adaptation to the wants of a community situated as ours is, it may be worth remarking that some time after its main features had been discussed and arranged here, the foreign residents at Canton projected the establishment of a similar Institution, closely resembling in its plan that embodied in the scheme of the Provisional Committee, and which it is understood is likely to be carried to a successful completion.

The Committee's first care was to lay before the community the exact details of the Institution on behalf of which they invited public support; and with this view a complete prospectus of its objects and plan with estimates of its financial position was prepared and published in December last. To this document, now appended to the present report, the Committee beg to refer all who may be interested in the movement. Since its publication circumstances have changed in several respects, which would render some of its suggestions now inapplicable. Thus the Billiard Club therein referred to is no longer in existence, and its property has been entirely dispersed; while the Chess Club is merged in the Library, apart from which it has no independent interests. A formal intimation too has been communicated to the Provisional Committee on the part of the Masonic Lodge to the effect that they purpose providing separate accommodation for their own requirements, and are no longer desirous of tenanting any portion of a future erection. Changes of this nature though they may appear to diminish the basis of support on which in their prospectus the Provisional Committee relied are under another view decidedly advantageous in lessening the number of distinct interests whose peculiar wants it would be necessary to consult and provide for, and thus simplifying and rendering uniform the entire arrangements of the Institution. Were the Committee's plan in a condition at once to be acted upon the members of the Library are the only body with whom it would now be requisite to make a specific agreement, and as from recent alterations in their constitution they form a much larger section of the community than was formerly the case, and are in fact in a great measure identical with those who might be reckoned upon as supporters of this movement, there could be no reason to anticipate difficulty in coming to arrangements which would be equally beneficial to every department of the combined Institution.

So far as the experience of the Provisional Committee goes they are inclined to believe the funds required for their project would be raised among the community, both as regards the share capital and annual revenue. That this, however, should be the case it appears absolutely necessary that the proposed Institution possess every advantage in its adaptation to public convenience which its supporters could reasonably require. Foremost among these the Committee place a central and suitable situation, if possible either upon or in the immediate vicinity of the Bund, and so much importance do they attach to this pre-requisite that they would mainly base the success of the proposed Institution upon it, feeling satisfied that an inferior site in any position towards the back of the settlement would compromise the success of the scheme if attempted in its integrity, and gradually tend to destroy its vitality. Their efforts have accordingly during the past nine months been constantly directed to the attainment of such a site, for which purpose they were even prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of a personal guarantee in effecting a suitable purchase without prior reference to the public. They regret, however, having to report that these endeavours repeated in many directions have all proved unavailing and that at present they can indicate no first rate situation obtainable for the public on terms which they could have entertained, or of which they could now recommend the acceptance. Under these circumstances the Provisional Committee deemed it their duty in fulfilment of the trust devolved upon them by the community to present a respectful application to the representatives of H. M.'s Government to ascertain whether a small portion of the extensive property retained in their occupation for public purposes might not with propriety be allotted to the advancement of the end proposed by this Institution. They did not prefer this request until they had exhausted every other source of enquiry, and they are sorry to add that it has proved equally unsuccessful with the rest, the British authorities declining to part with any portion of the ground for the purposes referred to. The protraction of the correspondence to which this application gave rise has occasioned some delay in the presentation of the Committee's Report, their statement having originally been sent in on 28th March, during the visit of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary to this port, and his reply having only been communicated on the 4th July. The latter document is appended hereto for the information of those interested. This decision has appeared to the Committee naturally to close their enquiries in reference to a building site, and so to render unattainable, at least for the present, one of the most essential points embraced in their views.

In thus announcing their failure to realize the more comprehensive scheme of which the outlines were submitted to the public in their prospectus, the Committee deem it advisable to offer one or two suggestions regarding the best course which it now remains open for the friends of this project to adopt. They conceive in the first place that though there might be established a very desirable connection between the Commercial and what may without impropriety be termed the Social portions of their scheme there is no necessary dependence of the one upon the other. Now to the Library, public rooms &c., a first class site is less indispensably requisite than to the Exchange and mercantile Institution, and in all probability accommodation might be provided for the former in a convenient situation, by which many facilities for the public would be more completely realized than at present. The consideration of this point may more properly be transferred to the Committee of the Library, as their arrangements would mainly have to be consulted in carrying it out, and the Provisional Committee would recommend that the latter body be requested to examine whether their existing Institution may not advantageously be made the nucleus of further additions tending to promote public recreation and social intercourse, and whether these may not be facilitated by providing more extensive accommodation for its subscribers than the Library at present enjoys. As regards the more exclusively commercial features of their projected Institution the Provisional Committee are willing to continue their charge, which it will be recollected was limited to enquiry. Circumstances may in the course of time be so far modified as to render comparatively easy of accomplishment that which at present appears wholly impracticable, and it may be of advantage that an organized body of public appointment should exist on the spot ready to avail of any unlooked for opportunity. To this point then the Provisional Committee consider their future action restricted; and if they have succeeded in giving a more systematic direction to public desire on the subjects embraced in their enquiries, they will not consider their past exertions as wholly unavailing.

The following is the letter addressed to the Honorary Secretary on behalf of Sir George Bonham.

(*No.* 98.)

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAE,
July 4*th*, 1853.

SIR,—I have been instructed by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary to inform you in reply to the application made on the part of a Provisional Committee respecting a site for an Exchange, that H. E. had delayed answering until he had the opportunity of referring to some correspondence which had been left at Hongkong. Having made this reference immediately on his return, I am now to acquaint you that His Excellency regrets it is totally out of his power to recommend the alienation of any portion of the land referred to in your letter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

HISTORY OF THE KWANG-SE REBELLION;

GATHERED FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE,
Official Proclamations, and other Public Documents.
(Continued from No. 156.)

Sae-shang-a and Ching-keuh-tsae reported that on the 12th and 15th of August, the rebels took the prefectural city of 桂陽 Kwei-yang, and the district city of 嘉禾 Kea-ho, both situated in the southern part of Hoo-nan; after which the general 和春 Ho-ch'hun, led forward his troops and recovered those cities. After this the rebels went from Kwei-yang, and retook the city of 郴州 Ch'hin-chow, of which they held possession. The officers who fell in defence of the above places were recommended to the emperor's gracious consideration. Sae-shang-a then retired with his forces upon 衡州 Hung-chow, where he pitched his camp.

On the 11th of Sept., the rebels left Ch'hin-chow, and proceeding northward took 永興 Yung-hing: they also captured the cities of 安仁 Gnan-jin, 攸縣 Yew-heen, and 醴陵 Le-ling, all situated to the north of the towns already taken; and avoiding the imperial camp at Hung-chow, which they left on the left hand, they proceeded straight towards the provincial city of 長沙 Chang-sha, where they entrenched themselves on the heights of 妙高峰 Meaou-kaou-fung and 鰲山廟 Gaou-san-meaou.

Sae-shang-a, Ching-keuh-tsae, and Loh-ping-chang then united their forces and went in pursuit.

Seu-kwang-tsin was ordered by the emperor to take provisional charge of the viceroyalty of the two provinces of Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih. Sae-shang-a and Ching-keuh-tsae having reported that the rebels had advanced upon Chang-sha, to which city they laid siege, requested that all the garrison troops should be assembled to aid Lo-jaou-tëen and Loh-ping-chang, with the soldiers under them, in defending the city.

Heang-yung, formerly in command of the troops in Kwang-se, and who had by a previous decree been deprived of his rank and banished to Turkestan, received a new mark of the imperial favour, in being forgiven as to his fault, and appointed to march, at the head of the contingent from the provinces of Sze-chuen and Ho-nan, as speedily as possible, to the defence of Chang-sha.

On the 18th of September, the rebels, having ineffectually battered the walls of Chang-sha with their cannon, sprung a mine under the south gate, but were repulsed in their assault by the bravery of the imperial troops.¶¶ The emperor therefore ordered 8,000 soldiers from the four provinces of Ho-nan, Sze-chuen, Hoo-pih, and Kwei-chow, to unite with the 10,000 Chinese and Tartar troops already engaged in Hoo-nan, in order to exterminate the foe.

Yeh-ming-chin reported that the disbanded volunteers in Kwang-se had associated themselves with a number of abandoned fellows, and disturbed the district of 龍 Lung, in the southwestern part of the province of Kwang-se, and the region to the west of the Canton river, when the general Kwan-show apprehended some and dispersed the remainder.

Lo-jaou-tien, the lieutenant-governor of Hoo-nan, reported that on the 5th and 6th of October; the imperial troops, at a place called 白紗井 Pih-sha-tsing, outside the city of Chang-sha, attacked and defeated the rebels, killing about 500 of them, by which means the courage of the insurgents was greatly damped. The colonel Jin-ta-kwei, who died bravely fighting at the head of his regiment, was deeply commiserated by the emperor.

Sae-shang-a reported that the imperial troops had retaken the district city of Yung-hing in the southern part of Hoo-nan province, after having obtained a complete victory.

An imperial decree was issued to the following effect:—"From the commencement of the disturbances in Kwang-se, almost two years ago, conceiving that the minister of state Sae-shang-a was a faithful servant of the crown, and capable of enduring much for his country, we especially appointed him to be imperial commissioner, and bestowed upon him a *carte blanche*, directing him to proceed to the extermination of the rebels. During the former year, at 新墟 Sin-heu, and 紫荊山 Tsze-king-san, he once and again distinguished himself; but afterwards, when the rebels took possession of Yung-guan, and attacked Kwei-lin, falling back upon Hing-gnan, and capturing Tseuen-chow, whence they rushed into Hoo-nan province and took several cities, laying siege likewise to Chang-sha—though during all this time Sae-shang-a was commander-in-chief, he displayed no abilities in military strategy, and did nothing but distress the troops and waste the revenue, by which means he has shown himself ungrateful and unserviceable—we therefore command that he be deprived of his rank, and sent up to the capital for examination; also that an officer be despatched to guard him up to the board of punishments, to be tried for his crimes; and Ching-keuh-tsae, who though he had under him the two Hoo provinces had not a single plan to suggest, and allowed the rebels to do just as they pleased, we also order to be deprived of his office, and kept in the inferior post of intendant of grain, to see whether he will still exert himself in the public service. We also order Seu-kwang-tsin to take charge of the seals of the imperial commissioner, and become the acting viceroy of the two Hoo provinces. Let every thing connected with the military and civil department of the province all devolve on him."

Laou-tsung-kwang reported that a band of rebels had suddenly got up in the district of 馬平 Ma-ping, in the centre of Kwang-se, who killed the civil magistrate together with a military captain; whereupon he despatched the lieutenant-colonel K'he-ying-lung, and the prefect of 慶遠 K'hing-yuen, named Le-tëen-kew, at the head of a body of soldiers, who seized the ringleader 馬紅萬 Ma-hung-wan, and dispersed the remainder.

In the month of October, Lo-jaou-teen, the lieutenant-governor of Hoo-nan, reported that a large body of the rebels had attacked the city of Chang-sha; also that on the 14th of October, at 6 A.M. six or seven thousand men came down from the heights of Meaou-kaou-fung, round to the exercise ground outside the gate of the city called Lew-yang, where they made an attack; but Heang-yung, at the head of a body of troops rushed down from the city walls, and slaughtered seven or eight hundred of them: after which the rebels retreated.

On the 24th of October the rebels divided their forces, and crossed the river, to a place called Fish-net island, when Heang-yung and Ho-chun led out their troops to intercept them; on which occasion they killed 300 of the rebels, and the rest retreated to their camp.

On the 12th of November, Seu-kwang-tsin reported that he had marched a body of troops to the imperial camp at 衡州 Hung-chow, from whence he ordered Fuh-hing, with the soldiers under him, to retire upon Chang-sha, that he might unite his force to that already within the city. Seu-kwang-tsin then went to 湘潭 Seang-tan, on the opposite bank of the river, to institute an enquiry into the conduct of those officers who had retreated before the enemy, for doing which the emperor had already given him unlimited power.

Lo-jaou-tëen reported, that on the 10th and 13th of November, the rebels had concealed a body of 3,000 men on the south side of Chang-sha, where they had excavated a mine, and at the same time made an attack on the city walls with cannon; but the generals Paou-k'he-p'heaou and Ho-chun, at the head of the imperial troops, fought so desperately that they killed more than half of the enemy, when the main body retired.

The viceroy in charge of the Yellow River named 慧成 Hwuy-ching contributed 10,000 taels of silver towards the expenses of the war, whereupon the emperor rewarded him with a peacock's feather.

Yeh-ming-chin, the viceroy of Canton led a body of troops through 韶州府 Chaou-chow-foo, on the north side of Canton against the rebels who were infesting the borders of Canton and Hoo-nan provinces, over whom he obtained several victories.

Lo-jaou-tëen reported that on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of November the rebels made successive assaults on Chang-sha; under the walls of which they excavated a mine, filled with gunpowder, which on the 29th of November they blew up, and destroyed a portion of the walls eighty fleet in breadth: whereupon the rebels rushed into the breach, and stormed the city. The lieut.-colonel 瞿騰龍 Keu-tang-lung, at the head of the imperial troops, resisted the attack, and killed 500 of the enemy. On the night of the 30th of November, the rebels taking advantage of the wind and rain, which fell in torrents, secretly crossed over to the west bank of the river 湘 Seang, and following a small road, escaped over the hills. Reckoning from the 11th of September, when the rebels first invested Chang-sha, up to the time of their quitting it, the siege lasted 80 days, during which period frequent assaults were made. The officers engaged in its defence were especially rewarded and promoted by the emperor, while the families of those who fell in its defence were compassionated and remunerated.

Seu-kwang-tsin reported that on the 1st of December, the rebels, having raised the siege of Chang-sha, fled in a westerly direction, pursued by the imperial troops, who captured their assistant, king 石大 Shih-ta,* and a military adviser named 黃爲祥 Hwang-wei-seang, together with several tens of the long-haired rebels.

常大淳 Chang-ta-chun the lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy reported, that on the 13th of December, they suddenly attacked 岳州 Yoh-chow, situated in the northern part of Hoo-nan province, at the junction of the Tung-ting lake with the Yang-tsze-keang. The civil and military officers in charge of the city, having led out the imperial troops and left the city empty, the rebels marched in at the east gate, when they ransacked the public granaries and treasuries, opened the prisons, and took possession of the city.

Seu-kwang-tsin, having neglected to report the above, was deprived of his rank, but retained in office.

Seu-kwang-tsin reported, that on the 23rd December, the rebels attacked the city of 漢陽 Han-yang, in the province of Hoo-pih, which they took possession of, and then sent a division of their forces across the river Yang-tsze-keang to attack 武昌 Woo-ch'hang, the provincial city of Hoo-pih.

The Chinese general Heang-yung led his troops to an island in the river called 離江島 Le-keang-taou, where he had a battle with the insurgents, and slaughtered 2,000 of them. On hearing of this the emperor issued a decree reinstating Heang-yung in his post as general of division, to aid in the direction of military affairs. All officers, from a brigadier downwards, being placed under his controul.

琦善 Ke-shen, having been exalted to the second rank of official dignity, and appointed lieut.-governor of Ho-nan province, took under his command 3,000 men from Shen-se and Kan-suh, 3,000 more from Peking, and 4,000 cavalry from Ghirin and the river Amour, when he marched to the borders of Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan provinces, to assist in repelling the foe.

陸建瀛 Luh-keen-ying, the viceroy of Nan-king, at the head of all the forces from Keang-nan, sailed up the stream of the Yang-tsze-keang to attack the enemy.

The imperial household, the board of revenue, and the minister of state sent up a united report, saying, that, after examining what the army had expended during the last two years, they found that the imperial treasury and the board of revenue had expended 18,000,000 of taels; and being apprehensive that the military operations would have to be continued for some time longer, they advised that certain regulations should be put in force for increasing the revenue.

The emperor being apprehensive lest the troops which were led on by Luh-këen-ying and Ke-shen, for the extermination of the rebels, should make some difficulty about being ordered to march by others than their own immediate viceroy, commanded that two several seals of imperial commissioners should be issued to those officers, which they respectfully received.

The board of punishments advised that the magistrate of 巴陵 Pa-ling, in the prefecture of 岳州 Yoh-chow, and the colonel A-kih-tung-a, should be immediately beheaded, while the prefect of Yoh-chow should be reserved for future execution, in consequence of losing that city.

The Kwang-se rebels having broken into the district of 曲江 Keuh-keang, in the province of Canton, the acting viceroy Yeh-ming-chin, and the general Kwan-show led the officers under their command to attack them; when after killing a thousand rebels they dispersed the remainder.

The rebels in Hoo-pih having taken Han-yang, left a portion of their force to guard it; they also despatched a body of rebels to the north of the 黃陂 Hwang-pe river, where it empties itself in the Yang-tsze-keang, and threw up a draw-bridge there: when Heang-yung led forward his troops, and burnt the draw-bridge, killing about 2,000 of the enemy.

A local bandit, named 晏仲武 Yen-chung-woo, having assembled about 2,000 followers, threw the district of 巴陵 Pa-ling, in the prefecture of Yoh-chow, into confusion, when Seu-kwang-tsin, at the head of a body of troops, discomfited them.

The rebels having laid seige to 武昌 Woo-ch'hang, Heang-yung with his troops sought to defend the city on the east side. The rebels, however, perceiving that two of the gates on the western side led to the Yang-tsze-keang, secretly dug a mine, and, introducing several hundred pounds weight of gunpowder, they blew up about fifty feet of the wall, when on the 12th of January, 1853, they took the city by storm. The lieutenant-governor of Hoo-nan, and many of his officers died in the defence of the place.

The emperor issued a decree depriving Seu-kwang-tsin of his office of viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, and of his double-eyed peacock's feather: continuing his appointment of imperial commissioner, and viceroy of the two Hoo provinces. The same decree deprived Heang-yung of the rank of general; ordering him, however, to be retained in his post of commander of the forces. An order was also issued commanding the viceroy of Sze-chuen, 裕瑞 Yu-suy, and the viceroy of Shen-se and Kan-suh 舒興阿 Shoo-hing-a, each at the head of a select body of men, to proceed to Hoo-kwang, and unite in exterminating the rebels.

Yeh-ming-chin was made viceroy of the two Kwang province on the 18th of February, the insurgents took 九江 Kew-keang, an imperial city situated at the junction of the Po-yang lake with the Yang-tsze-keang.

On the 25th of February, 安慶 Gnan-k'hing the capital of Gnan-hwuy was entered by the rebels. From these cities, and many other places in the neighbourhood of the Yang-tsze-keang, the insurgents collected money and provisions to a large amount: Nan-ch'hang contributing 200,000 taels of silver, while from Woo-ch'hang and Gnan-k'hing were taken 300,000 more.

Feb. 26th, 1853:—Yeh-ming-chin stated that he had captured several bands of rebels in Canton and Kwang-se, amounting to upwards of 1,000 men.

On the 27th, the emperor despatched Ke-shen in haste to the borders of Hoo-kwang, in order to recover the city of Woo-ch'hang out of the hands of the rebels.

On the 1st of March, Seu-kwang-tsin reported the recovery of Woo-ch'hang by the imperial troops.

On the 3d of March, the intendant of circuit at Shang-hae reported that he had sent to the seat of war 610 pieces of cannon, 3,500 pounds weight of ball, and 3,000 pounds of powder, for which the emperor directed that he should be promoted in rank.

On the 4th of March, the insurgents entered the city of 蕪湖 Woo-hoo; in the *Gazette* of this date, the emperor ordered that Seu-kwang-tsin should be sent up to the capital, to answer for his remissness in allowing the rebels to capture Woo-ch'hang. Heang-yung was also temporarily degraded. Ke-shen and Luh-këen-ying were also ordered to lead a body of troops to the seat of war.

On the 6th of March, the emperor hearing that the lieut.-governor of Gnan-hwuy had been killed in the taking of Gnan-k'hing, conferred upon him the posthumous title of viceroy, and ordered a tablet to his memory to be placed in the temple erected to the honour of illustrious men at Peking.

On the 7th March, the emperor appointed Heang-yung, general-in-chief over the whole army, in the stead of Seu-kwang-tsin. On the same day the city of 太平府 T'hae-ping-foo was taken by the insurgents.

On the 8th of March, the rebels appeared before Nan-king.

On the 10th of March, the emperor declared his intention of proceeding to the altar where the usual prayer for rain was offered to God (Shang-te), and there present his heartfelt supplications for peace. In the decree relating thereto the emperor blames his ministers for pursuing wrong measures, but likewise condemns himself for not instituting a searching inquiry into abuses, which abuses have given rise to the rebellion, and distressed the people. Thinking upon this, he declares that he is unable to eat or sleep. But blaming himself he deems an empty ceremony; he therefore anxiously and humbly intreats August Heaven to pardon his offences and save his poor people.

On the 11th of March it was reported to the emperor that one of the rebel chiefs named 蕭朝貴 Seaou-chaou-kwei had been killed at Chang-sha by an explosion of gunpowder; and that another named 韋正 Wei-ching had died a natural death; also that 石大開 Shih-ta-k'hae had run away at Ho-se, where he had been killed by the imperialist soldiers, further that 馮雲山 Fung-yun-san was missing. All these reports, have however turned out to be untrue; the persons in question being still alive and in arms against the government.

On the 13th of March, the Tartar troops from 吉林 Keih-lin, (Ghirin) and the river Amour, were ordered to march towards the seat of war. If in passing through the provinces of Chih-le and Ho-nan they should need horses and provisions, they were not to distress the inhabitants in order to procure them; at the same time the magistrates from each district were to furnish them with the necessary supplies, in order to prevent the troops from helping themselves.

On the 14th March, Heang-yung reported that he was marching his whole army in full pursuit of the rebels. He also stated that on the 9th of Feby., the rebels evacuated Woo-ch'hang, when the imperialists rushed in, and took possession of the city.

On the 15th of March, it was reported that the first division of Tartar troops had arrived at Shing-king, or Leaou-tung, where the general in command demanded an excessive number of horses for the conveyance of his baggage, and unnecessarily delayed his journey, under pretence of sickness; on which account he was deprived of his rank, and the troops ordered to proceed forthwith.

On the 16th of March, the lieut.-governor of Keang-soo reported that the officers under him had sent in various contributions towards the necessities of the state, on which account the emperor rewarded them with dignities.

On the 17th of March, the emperor ordered 賽尚阿 Sae-shang-a, who had been brought under arrest from Hoo-nan, to be deprived of his office and to be handed over to the board of punishments, for their consideration of his case. In their report they specify his crime, in connection with that of two other imperial commissioners, as follows: "Sae-shang-a, when in the camp at Kwang-se, harassed the troops, and wasted the revenue, for a considerable time, without any beneficial results: Seu-kwang-tsin, after receiving from him the seals of office, was remiss in the management of military affairs, so that the cities of Woo-ch'hang and Han-yang were lost; and Luh-këen-ying, allowed his troops after one engagement to disperse, so that Gnan-hwuy and Kew-keang were taken, in consequence of which the rebels sailed down the Yang-tsze-keang, and advanced upon Nan-king." The punishment awarded to each of the above criminals was that their property at the capital, on their family estates, and at their official residence should all be confiscated, and their sons deprived of the offices which they held.

On the 19th of March, Nan-king was taken by the rebels. It appears that the rebels sprung a mine under the wall of Nan-king near the northern angle, which caused a breach of 20 or 30 yards wide: this was stormed, and after a slight resistance the rebels entered the city.† The viceroy Luh-këen-ying, was either killed or taken prisoner. He has not since been heard of.

On the 20th, the emperor issued a decree to the empire, written with his own hand, lamenting that, since receiving the empire from his august father he had been filled with the intensest anxiety for the last three years; and now finding the interests of the country in a still more unfavourable state he was led to reproach himself, and consider himself the chief criminal in the empire. He appeals however, to his ministers and officers throughout the empire, whom he charges with being slothful and remiss, asking them in the silent hour of the night to lay their hands upon their hearts, and see whether they can allow themselves to rest satisfied with such a state of things. And he tells them plainly that if they do not reform their old habits, he will severely punish them; concluding with the statement, that though it may be easy to deceive him, a single individual at the head of the state, they cannot impose upon high Heaven, who intelligently inspects all below, and who will make his dreadfulness felt by them all.

The lieut.-governor of Keang-soo, Yang-wan-ting, fled from Nan-king, previous to the arrival of the rebels there, under pretext of defending Chin-keang-foo; but he no sooner heard that the rebels had taken possession of the provincial capital, and were advancing on Chin-keang, than he left the latter city, and betook himself to Keang-yin, a place about 40 miles to the eastward; the rebels then took quiet possession of Chin-keang on the 31st of March, and of Yang-chow on the 1st of April. The garrison of Chin-keang, amounting to 400 men, fled without firing a shot. A long battery of three miles of guns that lined the river fell into the hands of the insurgents without a struggle.

(To be continued.)

W. H. M.

¶¶ See the *North-China Herald* for March 5th, 1853.

* This must have been a mistake, or Shih-ta afterwards escaped: for we find him subsequently in the rebel camp, where he now occupies the post of assistant king.

† The Tartar garrison was upwards of 5,000 strong; including their wives and children, the whole number of Manchows amounted to 20,000, who were all put to death, except about 100 who escaped.

NOTES *of a Trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.*

(Concluded from No. 156.)

At 10 P.M., we returned on board two low, long, but roomy, boats which were to take us as far as the border of the Hang-chow bay, and setting sail with a fair wind and tide up the river, made rapid progress; passing in the night the city of *Tse-ki*, which we believe is inhabited by some of the wealthiest men in China; five miles to the right and at a distance of about eleven miles from Ningpo,—as well as the village of *Tsiang-tin* on the north side of the "Yu-yau" river, at its junction with the "Yu-ki."

25th May.—We have lost no time during the night, and at 10 A.M., turn off the "Yu-yau" river to the right at a point where a hill on the left is surmounted by a joss-house, and at the foot of which stands a very fine temple, remarkable

☞ *See next page* (4).

principally for the style of architecture, the two musical towers being in this case attached to the main building, and three storied. At the foot of the same hill the stream is spanned by a fine stone bridge, but as the tide was running with great velocity, we were obliged to anchor, while we proceeded on foot to view the ancient city of "Yu-yau," in the department of Shen-king, distant about forty miles from Ningpo and the scene of a skirmish during the war. The town is inclosed by walls about twenty feet high, of apparently ancient formation, and is divided in two by the main river, over which passes a bridge said to resemble those on the grand canal. The buildings do not cover one half of the enclosed space, in which there is nothing deserving of notice, saving the numerous monumental gateways, some of which are really beautifully carved in stone. While walking through the town, we were followed by about two hundred natives for the most part boys, but all well behaved; but we evidently excited great curiosity wherever we went.

Returning to our boats we left "Yu-yau" on our left at 12.45, and passing under a five-arched bridge, continued along a canal bordered on either side by a low rice country, bounded in by hills, and arrived at *Na-lee-ee*, the first sluice or double-in land plain on this route. Over this our boats were expeditiously hauled by a good pair of windlasses, and pursuing our journey, we arrived at the village of *Fung-yun* at 5 P.M. This contains a number of very superior-looking buildings, two stories high, and the two insides of the canal, are connected by an arched bridge, which was crowded with respectable looking people, when we passed. Here we evidently attracted a great amount of attention, and the whole population seemed to turn out to have a sight of the barbarians.

For our own and their entertainment, we cast a number of empty bottles into the canal, and were highly amused at the avidity with which the lads plunged awkwardly into the water to obtain them.

After passing this place, the number of low bridges crossed by slabs of stone, became quite inconvenient, as our boats could not pass without lowering the mat covering; we had therefore to halt in a quiet place for dinner, and then lower the mats permanently for the night.

26th May.—Continuing through the night to travel over similar canals, and along a similar country, we anchored at 8 A.M. at a village called "*Guee-ko-lee*," beyond which our boats did not proceed. Here we found a Hong, the owner of which was prepared to take the whole management of having ourselves and baggage carried to the point of embarkation, and transported across the Hang-chow bay. As usually happens with Chinamen we had some trouble in coming to a reasonable settlement as to terms, but ultimately the man agreed to take less than one half of what he at first asked, and contracted to land us safely on the other side, for the sum of nine dollars paid in advance. Having come to this amicable arrangement, we started at 11 A.M. in our chairs, accompanied by twenty four coolies, to carry our baggage to the creek where the junks lay a-ground. These chairs were vastly superior to those we obtained at "Siau-peh"—in fact they were very comfortable bamboo arm chairs with footstools suspended from two shafts.

One of the party heading the procession in a chair, and three others bringing up the rear, while the coolies carried the most heterogeneous collection of articles, gridirons, filters, &c., &c., presented a scene certainly never witnessed in Europe. We passed along a series of embankments or causeways, by means of which waste land is recovered from the sea, on which salt was manufactured to a considerable amount. Here, we had the first opportunity of seeing four-wheeled native vehicles, which were used for supporting great vats for conveying the brine; they were wholly made of wood, and the wheels were of equal size, while the carts were dragged by buffaloes.

At 2 P.M. we arrived at the creek after a journey of about five miles, and there embarked. Three other junks were loaded with about thirty bullocks each, and prepared to start with us. These junks have a great shear, the centre being within one foot and a half of the water, while the bow and stern project at least ten feet in the air. The hold consists of a series of small subdivisions, in which we stowed our baggage, while mats thrown across from side to side over the deck, formed a species of cabin, in which we were doomed to spend a most uncomfortable night.

As the water began to rise, we hauled out of the creek by means of ropes conveyed on shore and dragged by some of our men, who plunged along through the soft mud like a set of amphibious animals. At 3 P.M. we fairly set sail, although the wind was light, and had not proceeded far when we saw some junks surrounding one bottom-up. The wind continuing very light and the tide setting in like a sluice, we were compelled to anchor again at 6.30 P.M. when we were for the first time apprized of the danger of the tides in the Hang-chow bay; the junk swung round with a terrific force, watched with evident anxiety by our boatmen. We had been cautioned to look out for pirates, and to keep our fire-arms in order, but we fully believe that the bores are the more dangerous of the the two. At 10 P.M. we weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage, our three consorts still in company, but were again obliged to come to about 1 A.M. from the bore setting in with terrific force. Some sea having got up in the meantime, and the junk knocking about considerably, the manifest and not unwarranted alarm of our crew, made us all start to our feet, when on letting go the anchor, she plunged into the element beneath, in a manner so thoroughly exciting as to require experience to appreciate.

27th May.—At 5 A.M. we again weighed and ran into the anchorage of *Kan-pu* by 6.30.

Here we learned that of the three bullock-laden junks only two had arrived, the third having foundered on anchoring, as is apparently no uncommon occurrence, and fully explains the excitement of our sailors on each similar occasion. Our anchorage, once the seat of foreign commerce, and hemmed in with hills on either side, presented now only a long mud swamp. Here we had to send for coolies and chairs again; the latter of a very superior description, covered and black-varnished as in Ningpo. We left the village attached to the anchorage at 8.30 A.M. and passed through the town of *Kan-pu*, an ancient city, resembling in every thing the minor cities of China, and of no importance now. The people were particularly civil and manifested no undue amount of curiosity, and the women no fear, so that we should have left the place highly impressed in its favor but for an accident that occurred on leaving. Making our exit by the West-gate, where we had halted to rest our coolies, we observed that our head-servant, who occupied the last chair, was not following us, and on returning to ascertain the cause, found him surrounded by about fifty natives, endeavouring in the most polite manner to rob him. The display of a little moral courage, and the insertion of our umbrella between the contending parties, soon enabled the bearers to raise the chair and bear off the prize for which they had been quarrelling.

On leaving the town we skirted the banks of a canal having the walls on our right. We were now fairly in the silk district; the whole country we passed through this day is formed of immense orchards of the mulberry tree, no longer presenting the rich and luxuriant appearance described on a former occasion, but almost bare from the clean crop their leaves have sustained.

Continuing our route for a distance of about five miles, we arrived at a large village called *Loh-lee-ee*, where we were to procure boats to take us to Shanghae. This we found to be more difficult than we anticipated, as their number was limited, and seeing us entirely at their mercy, offered a favourable opportunity for a squeeze. Finding it impossible to come to any terms with the boatmen, we selected the largest shop, in which stood the owner, an old and respectable-looking man, to whom we explained our wants, requesting his assistance; and as a native informing him that, as we were in no hurry, we would with his permission bring our luggage, and domesticate ourselves with him, until we could procure boats at a reasonable rate. Of course the innate politeness of his class would not permit the old gentleman to refuse us his hospitality, and leaving him to make terms with the men, we made ourselves as comfortable as the circumstances would permit, in spite of various ruses to work upon our feelings got up by the female part of the establishment, and we had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the whole process of reeling the silk, which was carried on to a great extent on the premises. After two hours passed pleasantly in this manner, we at last succeeded in making a bargain with two boats, for ten dollars, and wishing our venerable entertainer good morning, proceeded at once on board. But here our troubles had not ceased, for we had still to adjust the exorbitant claims of the coolies who transported our effects from the junk. Six dollars having the desired effect we fairly left Loh-lee-ee without further trouble. Sailing along mulberry-lined canals, we passed at 5.30 P.M., through the extensive town of *Hai-ning*. The walls though originally strong are now in a great state of dilapidation, but many of the houses are well-built and good-looking. The civility of the people, and the universal breeding of silk worms, were the only two points we had time to notice.

28th May.—At 4.30 A.M. we passed through *Ping-hoo*, thus crossing at this point the course of our journey outwards. Continuing to sail through the country of the mulberry until 10 A.M. we bid adieu to the garden of China and once more entered on the grain districts.

29th May.—The wind being unfavourable all yesterday and to-day, we have made a much longer passage than we expected, and did not sight the Lung-wha pagoda until mid-day. Here we were compelled to halt for a few hours,—but arrived in Shanghae at 9 P.M. thankful once more to return to the home of our exile, which looked pleasanter and seemed to have acquired new charms from the little privations we had encountered during our eighteen days absence.

N.B.—The map shall appear as soon as completed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rastrelite, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was ever told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands.	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Glandular	Ulcers,	
Bunions,	Coms (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquetoes and Contracted Sand-Flies,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
		Piles,	Tumours,
	and Stiff	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,	Joints,	Scalds,	Wounds
Chigo-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 5s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 5TH AUGUST, 1853.

DURING the first portion of the week the wind continued to blow almost a gale from the East. Yesterday there was a little Northing in it, and the sky became very much overcast, and several heavy showers of rain fell. To-day it has again become Southerly and has increased in strength. The temperature has thus been kept below the average to the extent of nearly five degrees. The crops look well.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.	Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
				1853						
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	Mean	Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
30	S.	29.78	29.93	29.63	83.0	79.0	88.5	E.	S.	0.00	0.00
31	S.	29.81	29.94	29.64	82.5	77.0	89.0	E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.05	0.13
August.											
1	M.	29.83	29.91	29.67	82.0	78.0	89.5	E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.06	0.00
2	Tu.	29.83	29.83	29.68	84.5	77.0	91.0	E.S.E. to E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
3	W.	29.84	29.82	29.69	84.0	78.0	87.0	E.	S.	0.00	0.00
4	Th.	29.84	29.87	29.69	79.5	76.0	80.5	E by N to E.N.E.	S.E. by S.	0.06	0.33
5	F.	29.79	29.84	29.63	84.0	75.0	87.5	S.S.E. to E.S.E.	S. to N.E.	0.63	0.33
Shanghae, 6th Aug., 1853. }			Mean	82.7			87.5		Total	0.85	0.78

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 29	Geffard,	*W.*	B. schr.	238	Briard	Liverpool	Mar. 19	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 29	Ariel	*W.*	A. ship	572	Eayes	Hongkong	July —	General	Russell & Co.
" 30	Saratoga		U.S. sl.	900	Walker	Jeddo	July —		
Aug. 1	Lady Mary Wood,		B. str.	630	Jamieson	Hongkong	July 27	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. A. MacCulloch, R. P. Dana, F. H. Grove, C. J. King, A. Thorne, V. Bessieres, J. T. Huttleston, J. F. H. Trautmann, J. W. Walker, J. Wilks, E. Walker, —5 Native Servants, and 2 Chinese—Ahu and Tumkey.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 2	Eamont	*W.*	B. schr.	126	Brown	Lookong	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 2	Iona	*W.*	B. schr.	247	Norman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 3	Challenger		B. ship	695	Killick	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.		Custom House Mark.	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ariel,	*W.*		July 29	A. ship	572	Eayes	Russell & Co.		
Ashmore		769	June 23	B. bark	312	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	
Audax	*W.*		July 29	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	
Cannalu		775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.		
Celestial			June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Cherokee		777	July 4	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.		
Clara Anna Maria		10	July 16	D. bark	316	Slappart	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Countess of Seafield		776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Eclipse		779	July 14	B. ship	393	Laing	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Fleetwood			June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	
Geffard	*W.*		July 29	B. bark	238	Briard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
General Michiell		11	July 29	D. bark	358	Straty	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Gentoo	*W.*		July 29	A. ship	780	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate			July 4	A. ship	1340	Balston	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Hunter	*W.*		July	A. ship		Lucas	Russell and Co.	London	
John Knox			July 29	B. ship	296	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Kingston		781	July 12	B. ship	843	Caithness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lady Mary Wood		785	Aug. 1	B. str.	650	Jamieson	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent	Hongkong	7th inst.
Lancastrian		772	July 1	B. ship	597	Langley	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Living Age			June 17	A. ship	788	Holms	Russell and Co.		
Monarch		774	June 30	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nerbudda		783	July 16	B. bark	428	Crawford	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nightingale		777	May 27	A. ship	1066	Mather	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Norna		780	July 13	B. ship	380	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Old Hickory	*W.*		July 12	A. bark	431	Hinkett	Russell and Co.		
Oriental			June 25	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.	London	
Sea Witch			July 25	B. bark	328	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Swordfish	*W.*		July 20	A. ship	1034	Collins	Augustine Heard & Co.	London	
William the IV.			.....	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Hongkong	Heaving down-hault

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns.	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander,	H.M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1843	220
Hermes,	H.M. Str.	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne,	1851	220
—*American.*—						Commissioned.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	1850	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Prussischer Adler,	Liverpool	450	Apr. 2	2,494,250	109,500			
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	" 12	3,933,500	12,100			
James Scott,	Liverpool	513	" 13	2,390,540	200			
Panic,	Liverpool	460	May 1	2,482,900	154,000			
Mencius,	Liverpool		" 8	2,820,000	144,000	102	200	
Spirit of the North,	Gr. Grimsby		" 8					
*Countess of Seafield,	London		" 15	2,160,000	103,000	3,890	5,200	
Parana	Liverpool		" 26	1,871,000		54		8,000

*Second of the same name this season.

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE,—Season 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct)	5,556,000	33,108,000	38,664,100*	1,503
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,			4,660,000‡	
COASTWISE,			2,141,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,			276,200	
CONTINENT,			366,400	
Total from Shanghae,			69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weight—including 1,000 to Cork. † By Consular returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,100 lbs. shipped here and despatched viâ Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN Direct,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total.	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London,			194,000	21			
" 17	John Dungath,	466	London			292,200	1,460			54
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool			157,720	517			
Aug. 5	Challenger,	695	London							

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE.
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	700	Hongkong				581	

Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*